





## Announcements.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED.

## DAKIN'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

## DAKIN'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Its perfume is delicate and pleasing. Glass stoppered bottles, 75 cents; per dozen, \$4.

## DAKIN'S PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Gives and preserves a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth. Glass stoppered bottles, 50 cents.

## DAKIN'S RIENTA DENTIFRICE.

Slightly astringent and peculiarly useful in cases of soft or tender gums. Glass stoppered bottles, 50 cents.

## DAKIN'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

An excellent preservative of the teeth and with a refreshing aromatic flavor. China pots, 50 cents.

## DAKIN'S ARCA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

Has all the astringent and preservative properties of the Arca Nut combined with aromatics. China Pots, 50 cents.

(Telephone No. 60.) Hongkong, 7th October, 1889.

## NOTICE.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

## FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Season, 1889-1890.

WE have just received our New Season's imports, direct from the best growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES

for ordering from (containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10 ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

## WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, to the extent that should they not do so, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavorably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavorable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seed to rot; or it may be too hot and dry, which destroys the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of seeds. And lastly, the seeds may be of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

## WATSON'S PATENT DRESSING

## OR DRYING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our NEW PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for us.

By the use of these BOTTLES, CIGARS, SEEDS, and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible to the destroying influence of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is saturated with moisture these BOTTLES will be found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

## BIRTH.

On the 2nd instant, at No. 1, Mohawk Place, Shanghai, the wife of C. OSWALD LIDDELL, of a son.

## DEATH.

At Kobe, on the morning of the 28th ult., aged seven years, HARRIETTE MABEL, the beloved child of Rodham and Mabel Cook.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1889.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE STRIKES IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, September 30th.

The strikers in Rotterdam tore up the pavements and stoned the police. The Civic Guard fired upon the mob and charged, wounding several persons.

A meeting of the Dock laborers afterwards resolved to exclude the Socialists from the movement and to cease terrorism and disorder. Thereupon negotiations were commenced with the masters.

## GERMANY'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

October 6th.

It is reported that the German Government has asked the Reichstag for 300,000,000 (?) marks to provide bronze guns for smokeless powder.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DR. LEONARD, the New United States Consul-General at Shanghai, assumed the duties of his office on the 1st inst.

THERE will be an Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge to-morrow afternoon (Wednesday) at 5.30 p.m., precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Arcton* will sail for Calcutta, leaving Singapore for that port to-day, and may be expected on or about the 14th inst.

THE departure of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Sydney*, has the Agents inform us, been postponed until Friday the 11th inst. at noon, calling on the way at Amoy, and not on the 8th as previously advertised.

A TELEGRAM was received the other day announcing the death of the Duke of Coimbra brother to the King of Portugal. The deceased was born on the 4th November, 1847.

It is stated that applications were received for over 4,000 shares in the Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, or nearly three-and-a-half times the number at the disposal of the Directors.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will take place to-morrow afternoon, the 9th inst. at 4.15 P.M. The Order of the Day will be the second report by the Committee considering the contract specifications.

It is worthy of note that Mr. C. C. Connor, Mayor of Belfast, and Mr. James Musgrave, chairman of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, both declined the honour of knighthood, which the Lord-Lieutenant was to have conferred at a farewell levee.

In the German Army the lance, the "queen of weapons," has been introduced into other than the Uhlan regiments. All the cuirassier and hussar of the guard have also been armed with the lance, and a high authority says that the dragons will soon be furnished with it.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Abyssinia* left Vancouver for Japan, &c., on Saturday morning the 5th inst., and the silk *Arcton* was delivered in New York on the same date. The steamship *Port Fairy*, from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama yesterday and left for this port, via Kobe, to-day.

A YOUNG brigand called Li was one of the objects of virtue and art which Mr. Wodehouse knocked down this morning. His offence was simply attempting to extort money and murder another man, last December. He asked a fruit hawker to lend him five dollars, for Christmas, and when he was refused he pulled out an old pin-fire pepper-box and pulled. The bullet just ploughed the hawker's skull. Then the bandit ran away. The case was remanded.

SOME remarkable cricket was witnessed at Beckenham in the return match between Kent and Nottingham. In their second innings the Nottingham were out for a total of 53, the lowest score of any first-class county this season. Kent then required 52 runs to win, and eventually were victorious by four wickets. The result of this match is to deprive Nottingham of the first-class county championship, and to reduce them to a place exactly equal with Lancashire and Surrey, Kent being fourth.

ACCORDING to an amusing French arithmetician, 178 members of the last French Chamber, who, while on ninety-seven were fat, and the remainder were between and between; 194 deputies were tall, 141 small, and the rest of middle size. As to hair and whiskers, 131 wore beards, while 85 were shaven; 173 sported the manly moustache, while 68 favoured "mutton-chop" whiskers à la M. Jules Ferry. Finally, 437 were smokers, and 139 avoided—if not abominated—tobacco.

By a new method of cementing iron, the parts cemented are so effectively joined as to resist the blows even of a sledge-hammer. The cement is composed of equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with a proportion of about one-sixth of borax. When the composition is to be applied it is wetted with strong sulphuric acid, and a thin layer of it is placed between the two pieces of iron, which are at once pressed together. In five days it will be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the work having every appearance of welding.

AN old fellow who owned to being seventy-one was charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with the theft of twelve bricks from Yau-mai-ti, yesterday. An Indian watchman said that the prisoner asked him to sell some bricks, and was told that the owner was not at home. Afterwards he was caught walking off with a small pile. The venerable offender said that he wanted some bricks to build a fire-place with, and as nobody would sell any and he couldn't be bothered coming again, he helped himself. Mr. Wodehouse admonished him, and he quit.

THE *Sinh Pa* of the 2nd inst. reports that, at a place called Sungkiang (about 30 miles from Shanghai), a dead body was found, and after inquiries it turned out to be an unsuccessful student, about 17 or 18 years of age. On the body of the deceased was found three letters addressed to his relations regarding his affairs, the contents of which show that he committed suicide purely on the supposition that he would not be successful in his examination, as his essay was not in conformity with the regulation of writing such essays; therefore he concluded he would not have the honour of being a "Kajen" (a literary rank), so he committed the rash act, without waiting for the result.

An amusing story is told of a band of robbers who succeeded in carrying away from a nursery at Tai-ping-shan, about forty five miles east of Shanghai, something like fifteen hundred dollars worth of gold and silver valuables given by devotees to the lady patron saint of the convent. It seems that two of the youngest and handsomest of the robbers, having attracted themselves as young ladies of rank, and followed by two *bona fide* females, also members of the band, were conveyed in sedan chairs to the doors of the nursery and expressed their desire to worship at the shrine, giving in the meanwhile the sum of one hundred taels to the charity fund of the convent. Delighted with this munificent gift, the nuns surpassed themselves in entertaining the fictitious young ladies who, during the dinner, managed to drug the wine drunk by the Abbess and other nuns. So as the day waned and the nuns became rather drowsy, it was suggested, owing to the lateness of the hour, that the two young ladies and their female attendants should stay at the convent and return home the next morning, the chair coolies being accommodated with quarters in the neighboring village. This suggestion being joyfully assented to by the fair young ladies, the Abbess ordered that the best room in the convent should be prepared for her guests' reception, the "best room" being, fortunately for the robbers' plans, the next one to the treasure room where all the votive offerings are placed, except on gala days when the idols are adorned with them. At midnight, when the drugged wine imbued by the nuns had taken full effect, the supposed chair coolies came back to the convent, and were joined by the two young ladies and their female companions, who had already commenced work and stripped the convent of everything valuable that could be carried away. The feelings of the nuns next morning may be imagined when they saw the valuable gems and gold and silver ornaments of their patron saint missing from their usual places, and the "best room" turned to a veritable den of thieves. The search for the missing booty, the search for the dastardly deprecaters so far has been unsuccessful, the report being that the robbers have escaped "over the line" into Chekiang.

KUTCHINOTZU, the well known coal port in Japan, was formally declared an "open" port on September 23rd. It has practically been open to foreign trade for years past.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—  
Overture, "The Soldier's Song" (Weber).  
The "Cavalier" (Pross).  
Selection, "Faust to the Sea" (Liszt).  
Minute Gun Symphony, "The Minute Gun" (Havill).  
Fantasia, "Scotch So Go" (Van Manen).

A BLIND Chinese passenger accidentally fell overboard from the steamer *Formosa* yesterday at Whampoa. The accident was witnessed from the steam launch *Alce*, and by the promptitude displayed by the master of that vessel in lowering the gig, the man was rescued and safely conveyed to the Imperial Customs, where the Harbour Master, Mr. Paterson, with characteristic kindness had everything possible done for the unfortunate man's comfort and safe despatch to his home.

FOR some years past a silver mine at Ping Tien Han in Kuangsi has been worked by a band of miners, but without Government authority. An application has now been made to the Viceroy of Canton by a certain *Kuay* (Master of Arts) for a Government license, and His Excellency has referred it to the Board of Supervisors for the development of mining enterprises in the Kuangsi, at the same time authorizing them to give the petitioner permission to purchase machinery and other appliances for the mines in question.

WE note from home papers that the tramway line to the summit of Mount Vesuvius has again been opened to travel. This road was so disastrous in its effects upon the bandit-like "guides" who infest the mountain that the gentry some time ago demolished the station on the summit of the mountain, and so injured the machinery that the road could not be used. Ever since measures were then made necessary, but the guides have now been brought to subjection, and visitors may again ascend the mountain without danger of being robbed.

It appears that the free-fight amongst the coolies at the China Sugar Refinery yesterday afternoon occurred through a number of men refusing to pay a dollar a month subscription to a sort of Secret Society they have amongst themselves, instead of the usual fee of fifty cents. Those paying the one dollar fee being the more numerous tried intimidation, the result of which was the free-fight recorded in our yesterday's issue, in which three men were rather badly wounded amongst the "remonstrants," as those who refused to pay the dollar fee are styled by their Swatow compatriots.

THUS a home paper:—At the forthcoming Highland gatherings, both at Braemar and Inverness, as well as for general Autumn wear, tartans not only the subdued greens, but the brilliant reds are likely to be popular. They are to be seen in woollen materials, dresses and travelling mantles, and in silk blouses, coquettish jockey caps, as well as ribbons and sashes. Probably the partiality shown by the Duchess of Fife for the Macduff tartan has helped to revive the fashion. Her pretty white ball gown, trimmed with Macduff tartan ribbons, made specially for the Scotch balls, will doubtless be a model for many dresses to be worn at the Northern meeting balls in Inverness.

FROM the Tientsin notes in the *Chinese Times* of the September 18th we learn that the Russian Minister to China and the former had interviewed the Viceroy Li. Mr. Frandlin, the new French Secretary of Legation, had arrived en route to Peking. The new Korean Consul had also arrived, and was believed to bring important despatches from the King of Corea to the Viceroy. The resident engineer at Tongku of the China Railway Company, Mr. W. Watson, was leaving to take charge of the railway extension in Formosa. A leopard caught near Newchwang had been added to the zoological collection in Victoria Park, Tientsin. The water in the Peiho was falling and the channel improving.

ACCORDING to an English authority, the bustle as an article of female attire is apparently doomed. A marked feature of a recent party held at Marlborough House is said to have been the "total disappearance of the bustle worn at the back of the waist." But why this synonym? According to Dr. Murray's mammoth English Dictionary, one T. Monro, in 1788, produced the following couplet:—  
Such laces the nymph now wears to all who route  
To rich luxuriance clinging to the bustle.

The familiar word has, consequently, literary sanction, but despite this fact, plus the antiquity to which it can evidently lay claim, the disappearance of this thing which it represents is likely to be regarded with any profound feelings of regret.

WE are at a loss to imagine where our contemporaries got their story about the "descent of the star gods" and the Chinese going to meet them at the Peak" on the 9th day of the 9th moon (last Thursday). We believe that the *Morning Grassy* was the first to display its anserous ignorance, which has only the merit of being refreshingly original, and the *Fish Whisker* of course followed suit without even the redeeming virtue of originality. The "star gods" only exist in the fertile (?) brains of the D.P. scribe, who most likely went out stargazing on Thursday night, and doubtless had thousands of "in his mind's eye" when throwing this interesting paragraph "off his chest." Now in point of fact there is no such thing as "star gods" in Chinese literature or popular belief, the only connection of divinity being that the stars are supposed to have some occult influences over the lives of distinguished men, and when "explore" the stars to man of a good "evil" day. The reason Chinese go to the most elevated spot in the neighborhood to happen to live on this 9th day of the 9th moon is because it is the day when the "breath of Autumn" is supposed to be the purest that season, and anyone inhaling the bracing air of that day gets invigorated and is supposed to be prepared to bear the toils of life like a good one, until the next anniversary. To get the air in all its purity, the Chinese have learnt enough of hygiene to know that the higher one goes the purer the air, and the purer becomes the air, and so, acting on this principle, they go to the most elevated spot in the neighborhood to happen to live on this 9th day of the 9th moon. This is almost universal amongst the inhabitants of the Northern and Central provinces to pass the day at the graves of their kindred. Some southern Chinese observe the 9th moon instead of the 3rd moon for this purpose; which may perhaps be attributed to local traditions, as well as to matters of taste and convenience.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamship *Pathan*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

THE *Warsaw Courier* states that some days ago there was terminated at Warsaw a lawsuit which has lasted four centuries. The object of litigation was a piece of uncultivated ground of forty acres between the estates of Orlowo and Podlowo, which was claimed by the two proprietors of them. The suit was commenced in 1490, and was curiously enough brought to an end by amicable arbitration.

WE hear that a number of Chinese merchants in the colony have presented a petition to the Governor, praying the Government to introduce an Ordinance so as to prevent Chinese in the colony, within certain limits, from making themselves bankrupts. This has been done owing to the great number of fraudulent bankruptcies amongst Chinese during the past few months. The petition in question was presented on behalf of the petitioners by Dr. Ho Kai yesterday forenoon to the Acting Registrar-General.

THE editor of the *Wise County, Texas, Messenger* deserves success. He seems to be taking life easily and filling his paper with goodnatured news. Still this appeal touches our heart: "We live to eat and eat to live. Bring us a quarter's worth of peas, peaches, pears, plums, peanuts, peaches and peaches, and get the best paper for thirteen weeks. We will accept butter, eggs, chickens (if fully hatched), and any other digestible vegetables or fruits. We eat anything except codfish and grindstones."

A LOCAL body of Anarchists had their schemes nipped in the bud nicely yesterday. In the afternoon Sergeant Wicheil came across a gang of coolies removing 65 old rifles and as many bayonets, with some thousands of dynamite detonators from a godown at Wanchai. The latter were being slung around very carelessly, and nothing but the indisposition of Providence to have any more Chinese on its hands than it could help saved the men. Mr. Dennis, who defended, endeavored to show Mr. Wodehouse to-day that the munitions were regularly sold, but his Worship remanded the case.

ACCORDING to Chinese ideas, the judgment of Heaven has lately fallen on a widow who elected to remarry in this wicked world after the death of her first husband. The latest subject of her choice is a confirmed gambler who one day the other week, having lost his all at *fantai*, be thought himself of the little girl who had been left as the last "pledge of love" to the widow by her "No. 1" husband, as a legitimate source for recruiting his shattered finances. Taking advantage of his wife's absence from home on her business as a sempstress, he marched off with the little girl and sold her for a couple of hundred dollars. He has now taken up his quarters at one of the numerous *fantai* shops at Canton, while the "grass widow" is moving heaven and earth trying to get back her child. The Nambou magistrate will investigate the matter, and like Mr. Weller, Senior, doubtless will deliver a sage homily on the sin of widows marrying again.

A VERY interesting calculation has recently been made by the Statistical Bureau in Berlin. Four-fifths of the power machines at present in activity in the world have been erected during the past twenty-five years. The country which possesses the highest amount of horse-power is the United States, with 7,500,000 horse-power; then follow England with 7,000,000, Germany with 4,500,000, France with 3,000,000, and Australia with 1,500,000. These do not include locomotives, of which there are 10,000. Thus the total horse-power in the world is 46,000,000. A steam "horse-power" is equivalent to three actual horses' strength and each living horse represents the strength of seven men. Thus the total horse-power in the entire world represents the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than twice the total working population of the earth. Steam has thus tripled the entire human work-power of the earth.

WE have it on official authority that the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung received a telegram from Peking on Sunday afternoon to the effect that Prince Chun, father of the Emperor and commonly known as the Seventh prince, on reading the large amount (715,000,000) reported by the Admiralty Board, required to be reconstructed in foreign sources for the commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway, declared that rather than pay exorbitant interest on this loan, China could wait until she had collected from her own resources the required amount, and this could be done by ordering the Viceroys and Governors of all the provinces to establish a fund called "The Railway Fund." A certain amount each year should be set aside for this fund, according to the wealth of each province, from the provincial exchequer, and when the required amount had been raised, China could then do what she liked without calling on foreign aid. The effect of this telegram has created quite a sensation amongst the official classes at Canton, and Chang Chih-tung was heard to say that if such was the feeling in the higher circles in Peking, he was sure of another term at Canton. We believe that His Excellency will leave no stone unturned to get out of going up North just now.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. WINE, Acting Puisne Judge.)

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The case of *Huntley v. Butman*, in which the former, a doctor, claims \$1,000 damages from the latter, captain of the American barque *W. H. Connor*, for assault, was called.—Mr. Webber appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Withers, Jr., American Vice-consul, was present.

Mr. Withers was about to make an application, when Mr. Webber objected, as he had no *locus standi*, not being a solicitor. His lordship decided to hear the application first.

Mr. Withers said that he was Vice-consul for the United States in Hongkong. He had to request that Court would not entertain that case, on the ground that it was outside its jurisdiction, occurring as it did on an American ship on the high seas, over which the United States claimed jurisdiction. As a matter of international comity that had always been conceded. He would cite some cases in support of that view. He then referred to length to numerous communications which had passed between the United States Minister for Foreign Affairs and the United States representatives elsewhere, in respect to actions between sailors and captains on American ships, and to others showing that the United States courts had refused to take cognizance of cases of foreign ships, as being calculated to embarrass commercial transactions between that and other countries. His lordship took it that that only referred to cases in which both parties were of foreign nationality. The Consul had no authority in cases of torts—he could not adjudicate. Mr. Withers admitted that, and proceeded with his reading, to show that he had jurisdiction in criminal cases—for instance in cases of manslaughter. He asked if that jurisdiction did not extend to cases of assault where damages were claimed. His lordship—I won't tell you just now—that is the point at issue. Mr. Withers continued that the United States claimed jurisdiction over all cases of assault on their ships on the high seas. He proceeded to again refer to Senator Evans and the *North American Review*, until Mr. Webber pointed out that he had read nothing except dispatches from one Secretary of State to another. All that had been read simply applied to contracts and civil remedies. In such cases the Court undoubtedly would have no jurisdiction, and it would be for the Consul to adjudicate, but that was a case in which the plaintiff was a British subject, whose remedy for any wrong was in a British Court. His lordship—What nationality is the defendant? Mr. Webber believed that he was an American. He submitted that as, by the law of the United States, the party who had committed an assault was liable to be punished, and the plaintiff could recover damages, there was nothing to take that case out of the jurisdiction of the Court. The principle had been tested in many other cases. His lordship—That was a case of wages. Mr. Webber—I say that this case is still stronger, as a case of tort. His lordship—I propose to look up these points and give my decision to-morrow morning. I may say that this case is so important that I shall insist on pleadings and a jury. It is difficult to fix the value of a blow.

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## LIFE ON A BLUE-NOSE BARQUE.

At the Police Court this afternoon Captain Ferguson and his chief mate, James Macpherson, of the British ship *Marabout*, were summoned by Philip Street, A. B., for assault committed on the 21st August. Mr. Webber appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Bowles defended.

Mr. Bowles—I am informed that Mr. Webber has commenced an action in the civil court.

Mr. Webber corrected him—he was going to ask that the case should be committed for trial at the Supreme Court. The charge was of such a serious nature that he felt it his duty to make some statement before calling any evidence. The *Marabout* was a ship which was commonly known among sailors as a "Blue-nose," and was a very bad character of vessel was so notorious that it was difficult to obtain sailors. That had nothing to do with the merits of the case, but those who signed articles on these ships had a right to the protection of the British courts when they were so seriously, maliciously, and brutally assaulted as was the complainant in that case. It would be shown in evidence that on the 21st August, between four and five o'clock, the captain and chief officer went to the fore-castle, neither of them, he was sorry to say, being quite sober. They caught hold of the complainant, broke his jaw, knocking three or four teeth out, and after mauling him unmercifully, broke his arm. He was senseless after the first two or three blows, and could not say who actually inflicted the injuries, but he would be able to say who attacked him. He was unable to take any food for a long time, and lay between life and death. He had lost the use of his arm, and it was unlikely that he would ever be able to regain it. If that was proved to his Worship's satisfaction he would ask that the defendants should be committed for trial to the Supreme Court, so that due punishment could be meted out to them, which might be beyond his Worship's power to inflict.

Philip Street was then called. He said:—I am an A. B. on the British ship *Marabout*, of Newfoundland. I am a British subject. I joined her in Newcastle, N. S. W., and signed articles on the 20th August for three years. The *Marabout* is a full-rigged ship. Between 5 and 6 p.m. on the 21st August we were getting ready for sea, and some of the crew were not forthcoming. Substitutes were brought on board whom we could see at a glance and never been to sea before, having been induced to join by the runners. I, for one, went aboard and spoke to the captain about it, telling him those men were not sailors. He replied "I didn't make the men," and I went forward again. I lay down in a bunk in the starboard fore-cabin, and went to sleep. Some time afterwards I was aroused by being struck, and then I was dragged, half-stunned, on to the deck. I did not see who struck me, or with what weapon. I became insensible, and do not know what occurred next. I regained consciousness between seven and eight, and found myself lying on the main hatch, with my right arm and right leg broken. I went to the cabin and told the captain my arm was broken. He replied that it was a "pity my first mate wasn't broken." He called the steward, and my sleeve was cut off, when my arm was found to be broken. The carpenter and steward roughly splintered it up, and I was carried to a bunk, where I remained in a critical condition for a number of days. I had lost two or three teeth. I remained in the berth several weeks, unable to work. I could not eat for some time, being partially lock-jawed. Two or three days before we got to Hongkong the mate ordered me to go on the look-out, and I did so. That was all I was able to do. We arrived last Saturday, and a doctor examined me on Monday. He said I must go to Hospital at once, as my arm would have to be broken afresh and re-set. I am still in Hospital. I charge the captain with inflicting these injuries on me. I recollect hearing an entry in the log being read over to me some time, whilst I was still in a critical condition. I don't recollect what I replied. He said something about "refusing duty" and being drunk, and I denied it. I was hardly able to speak, or even swallow. I was not drunk at the time I was assaulted, nor had I refused duty.

Cross-examined—There were others present when the log was read over to me. I did not say that I was drunk at the time and did not know how my arm got hurt. I said that I was insensible at the time, and did not know how my arm was broken. I did not do my duty in getting the ship under way, as I was partially sick from the effects of drink the previous day. I was not drunk, but I was unable to work. I did not know if there were several others in a similar state. I was lying in my bunk when we set sail. I do not know who assaulted me. I was on a ship called the *Falls of Du* for five months before joining the *Marabout*. I deserted from her. I have never been tried by any Court. I took a small quantity of liquor on board with me.

Re-examined—I deserted for higher wages. It is the custom on all ships to get men to take them to sea, and go back in the tug, because the crew are drunk. We had a spree on the night of the 20th, and next day I went on board. I was not drunk when the assault was committed. I was asked to do some work, but I was too sick, and had to go and lie down. I did not feel the blows which broke my jaw and my arm. I do not think either were caused by a fall.

The case was then about to be adjourned until Thursday morning.

Mr. Webber said that he would ask for "very heavy bail" that there was every chance of the captain losing command.

Mr. Wodehouse decided to hear some evidence implicating the captain first, and

Thomas Baker, A. B., was called. He said:—On the 21st August the *Marabout* left Newcastle, between 4 and 5 p.m. Just after the tug-boat left, I saw the mate pull the complainant out of the fore-cabin, and heave him down on the deck. He picked him up again and dropped him a second time heavily. Then he kicked him two or three times about the head and body. Then the captain came along. I could not make out what he said, but I saw him kick the man heavily about the head and arms. I thought they were going to kill him. I was on the fore-yard. He said "Take the son of a—spread him out, and lash him to the main hatch and crucify him." The carpenter and second mate then took him to the main hatch and left him there. The captain went aft, and the mate looked after the ship. I was quite sober. The complainant was unable to do anything all the voyage, except to keep the look out a few times. By the Court—I could not say whether the captain's kicks or the mate's broke the man's jaw and arm.

Cross-examined—He had been drinking before the 21st, but he was sober on that date. I went on board in the morning, and we had a bottle, and being good stuff it took hold of him. He was drunk from then till the time he was assaulted. He had two quart bottles of rum during the day, of which he drank the mate and I were each to have one. The mate and I were not sailors, and we could not get salt on her, and it annoyed the mate that the complainant did not turn out. He was quite incapable when he was assaulted. All the crew were aloft before the assault was committed. The mate went and pulled another man out of the fore-cabin when the captain arrived, and served him the same way. This man—Brooks—was "beastly drunk"—he was "Shanghai'd." The captain kicked the complainant for nearly half an hour. I called out when the kicking had been going on some time, but the mate and I were not sailors, and we could not get salt on her, and it annoyed the mate that the complainant did not turn out. He was quite incapable when he was assaulted. All the crew were aloft before the assault was committed. The mate went and pulled another man out of the fore-cabin when the captain arrived, and served him the same way. This man—Brooks—was "beastly drunk"—he was "Shanghai'd." The captain kicked the complainant for nearly half an hour. I called out when the kicking had been going on some time, but the mate and I were not sailors, and we could not get salt on her, and it annoyed the mate that the complainant did not turn out. He was quite incapable when he was assaulted. All the crew were aloft before the assault was committed. The mate went and pulled another man out of the fore-cabin when the captain arrived, and served him the same way. This man—Brooks—was "beastly drunk"—he was "Shanghai'd." The captain kicked the



a majority of 2,300 votes, defeating M. Joffin, the Socialist candidate. After the result became known some excitement took place, and the mounted guards were compelled to charge the excited crowd, which eventually dispersed.

September 23rd, 1 a.m.  
A corrected return just issued of the polling at Montmartre shows that General Boulanger was elected by a slight majority only, but a second ballot in this case will be necessary.

230 results are so far known, and of these 89 are Republican; 58 anti-Republican, including Revisionist, Boulangerist and Monarchist candidates; whilst a second ballot will be necessary in 93 cases and will take place on the 6th October. Four Boulangerist candidates have won seats in Paris.

LONDON, September 23rd.  
Notwithstanding that the Post Office authorities had officially forbidden it, 2,000 postmen met on Clerkenwell Green yesterday and passed a resolution in favor of a protective union.

Wilkie Collins is dead.

### MURDER OF A SHANGHAI CAPTAIN.

Last evening (October 2nd) intelligence reached Shanghai that Capt. O'Brien, of the British barque *Sea Swallow*, had been brutally murdered by his crew on Tuesday night last when the vessel was a short distance from the Kaitum lightship. The police in Hongkong Station were informed of the event by Capt. J. Roberts of the tug-boat *Rockets*, and were also told that the *Sea Swallow* was being towed up the river by the *Fuhke*. Chief Inspector Cameron, Inspector Charters, and a foreign constable accompanied to the China Merchants' Company Wharf to meet the *Sea Swallow*, and went on board the *Rockets*, by which they were conveyed to the *Sea Swallow*, which was lying at anchor below the New Dock, as they had been informed by a man in a sampan. The arrest party, on going on board the *Sea Swallow*, found several of the crew tied to the rails and handcuffed, and on entering the dimly lighted cabin a ghastly sight met their eyes. The body of the murdered Captain lay stretched upon the floor with his head covered by a towel, resting upon a pillow. The clothing of the murdered man was saturated with blood, and the face of the body was marked with two ugly wounds, one on the left cheek and another across the nose. The shirt was then removed, and a horrible gash was found on the stomach, on the left side, through which the bowels protruded. It was learned that the deed had been committed in the fore-cabin, and upon making a hasty examination of the ship it was found that a wire hawser near the main hatch was covered with splashes of blood. The prisoners were then locked from the rails and five of them tied securely together with a rope, while the sixth, a Malayan named Hipolito Bernardo, was given into the charge of Detective Keeling. They were all searched and removed to the station house. From what could be gathered before the formal inquiry is opened, it would seem that the murder was committed about 9 o'clock on the night named. The Malayan, Bernardo, was at the wheel at the time and the Captain found fault with the manner in which he was steering. It is alleged by the prisoners that the deceased struck Bernardo and sent him away from the wheel. The man ran into the fore-cabin, and it is alleged by the prisoners that the deceased followed him with a belaying pin or some such weapon in his hand. A scuffle ensued in which, strange to say, the chief or second officer heard nothing. It is said that the Captain struck Bernardo across the back, and that the prisoner then drew a knife and slashed at the Captain. Any way the prisoner has a blackeye, and, moreover, he says that he drew his knife upon the Captain to defend himself, and admits striking the fatal blow. The encounter occurred in a dimly lighted place, and the Captain afterward said that he had been attacked by two Malayan men, and the big Chinese man, Bernardo, was asleep at the time. The chief mate, Pao, was asleep at the time, and in about half an hour the second mate, a German named Meyer, hearing groans coming from the direction of the main hatch, went to the place and found the Captain lying across a coil of wire cable which was splashed with blood, and which at first led to the belief that the affair had occurred there. It would, however, seem that the Captain had picked himself up after being stabbed and walked without assistance to the spot where he was found. As soon as Mr. Meyer discovered the skipper, he called the chief mate. Capt. O'Brien was then alive and groaning in agony, and when his officers made preparations for moving him into his cabin, he made an effort to speak, and asked to be allowed to remain where he was. In reply to questions as to what was the matter, he said "I am stabbed," and then in answer to further interrogatories, he gave the names of two of the Malayan men, and said that there was also one of the Chinese crew in the attacking party. In accordance with a wish expressed by the Captain, the ship was brought to anchor before he was removed to his cabin, and was anchored about 6 miles to the N.W. of the Lightship. The crew, including Bernardo, went about their work as usual, as if nothing had happened, and the result of the inquiry was quite towards the officers. The dying man—for it was then evident that the Captain was very near death—was carried by the mate, one of the Malayan men, and the Chinese cook to his cabin, where he was stretched on the floor, his head being propped up with pillows. He pointed to his stomach and asked what was the matter with him, and upon the mate opening his clothing he found a horrible gash on the stomach, and he lay groaning till near midnight. The mate said that he would make any deposit and then and he answered in the negative, saying that the next day would be time enough. Then he requested the cook to wash his face, which was covered with blood, and he appeared to fall asleep. About half an hour after midnight the officers, who were on deck, looking out for a passing ship, inquired of the cook how the Captain was, and were told that he was asleep. But on going below again Mr. Pao found that the wounded man had breathed his last, and that his sleep was the one which never has a waking.

The night was a dreadful one on the little craft, the men crowding and talking in whispers in the fore-cabin as if terrified by the tragedy which had occurred, the two officers pacing the deck, anxiously straining their eyes for a passing vessel. It was not till daylight that the tug-boat *Fuhke* was sighted, and in answer to the signal of the *Sea Swallow*, bore down upon her, and the situation having been explained, took her in tow, and proceeded towards Shanghai. When a few miles outside the Woosung Spit Buoy, the tug-boat *Fuhke*, Capt. Davis, and the *Rockets*, Capt. J. Roberts, were sighted, and being sign reversed, and a sailing vessel in tow, steamed up to make inquiries. The tragic intelligence was quickly communicated to them, and the *Sunbeam*, American barque, which was lying close by, was boarded by the Captain of the *Rockets*, who informed Captain Mowatt of the occurrence. Captain Mowatt, the pilot of the *Sunbeam*, Mr. Pothumous, Capt. J. Roberts, and Capt. O. Roberts then boarded the *Sea Swallow*, and ordered the sails to be set, and the boarding party taking the precaution of bringing revolvers with them. Force, however,

was unnecessary, as the crew were completely submissive, and obediently walked aft one by one, throwing up their hands at once upon being ordered to do so by the boarding-party. They were all handcuffed, and five of them tied up to the rails, while the sixth was secured to the wheel, which operation he offered no objection to. The several captains then returned to their respective vessels, and a number of men from the tugboats having been sent on board to work the harbor, the *Rockets* proceeded with all dispatch to Shanghai, to give word to the Police, and duly made a report last evening, as we stated at the outset.

To-day Bernardo freely acknowledged that he was the culprit, and was not at all reticent about the matter, the other men professing complete innocence of any complicity in the fatal affair.

Dr. R. Sloan was sent for on the arrival of the vessel, and made an examination of the body last night.

The deceased was returned in the ship's articles as a Briton, and 42 years of age.

Mr. R. A. Mowat, the Assistant Judge who communicated with, but up to 1 o'clock to-day the British and American authorities had not decided between them as to who was to hold the inquest. The deceased was an American citizen, and the ship a British vessel, but the British authorities held that the American Consul-General was bound to hold the inquiry into the cause of death of one of his nationals, no matter what nationality his ship belongs to, and then hand the matter over to the British Court, the ship being registered in H. B. M.'s Consulate General.

Though it is a commonly accepted axiom that seamen are governed by the laws of the country under whose flag they ship, we believe that it is not at all decided in the present case that the prisoners will be eventually tried in the British Court, though the preliminary proceedings will, doubtless, take place before that tribunal after the inquest.

Despite the Captain's statement, the police here believe that there was only one man concerned in the affair, and that the two Chinese seamen are not implicated.

The tragedy is undoubtedly a dreadful one, and stern justice should be meted out to the murderer or murderers, whichever it may prove to be. The murdered man belonged to the Ancient Landmark Lodge, and therefore the exp. it will be entered in the past of the century reserved for members of the craft, near the Mortuary Chamber, we omitted to mention, we had with us, and was consigned to Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co.—*Mercury*.

### NAGASAKI.

We hear that the plant for the Nagasaki Electric Light Co. has been placed with a well known electric engineering firm of Boston.

The last voyage of the *Kobe Maru* from Yokohama to Kobe was the quickest on record, having been completed under twenty-three hours.

We notice that Professor Sauviet, the musical luminary of Yokohama, left that port, together with his wife and family, for Honolulu, by the *Yamashiro-maru* on the 18th ult.

A scuffle ensued in which, strange to say, the chief or second officer heard nothing. It is said that the Captain struck Bernardo across the back, and that the prisoner then drew a knife and slashed at the Captain. Any way the prisoner has a blackeye, and, moreover, he says that he drew his knife upon the Captain to defend himself, and admits striking the fatal blow.

The encounter occurred in a dimly lighted place, and the Captain afterward said that he had been attacked by two Malayan men, and the big Chinese man, Bernardo, was asleep at the time. The chief mate, Pao, was asleep at the time, and in about half an hour the second mate, a German named Meyer, hearing groans coming from the direction of the main hatch, went to the place and found the Captain lying across a coil of wire cable which was splashed with blood, and which at first led to the belief that the affair had occurred there. It would, however, seem that the Captain had picked himself up after being stabbed and walked without assistance to the spot where he was found. As soon as Mr. Meyer discovered the skipper, he called the chief mate. Capt. O'Brien was then alive and groaning in agony, and when his officers made preparations for moving him into his cabin, he made an effort to speak, and asked to be allowed to remain where he was. In reply to questions as to what was the matter, he said "I am stabbed," and then in answer to further interrogatories, he gave the names of two of the Malayan men, and said that there was also one of the Chinese crew in the attacking party. In accordance with a wish expressed by the Captain, the ship was brought to anchor before he was removed to his cabin, and was anchored about 6 miles to the N.W. of the Lightship. The crew, including Bernardo, went about their work as usual, as if nothing had happened, and the result of the inquiry was quite towards the officers. The dying man—for it was then evident that the Captain was very near death—was carried by the mate, one of the Malayan men, and the Chinese cook to his cabin, where he was stretched on the floor, his head being propped up with pillows. He pointed to his stomach and asked what was the matter with him, and upon the mate opening his clothing he found a horrible gash on the stomach, and he lay groaning till near midnight. The mate said that he would make any deposit and then and he answered in the negative, saying that the next day would be time enough. Then he requested the cook to wash his face, which was covered with blood, and he appeared to fall asleep. About half an hour after midnight the officers, who were on deck, looking out for a passing ship, inquired of the cook how the Captain was, and were told that he was asleep. But on going below again Mr. Pao found that the wounded man had breathed his last, and that his sleep was the one which never has a waking.

The German steamship *Signal* arrived from Hongkong on Saturday evening last (Sept. 21st) nine days out, with Hongkong papers of the 6th, 6th, and 7th, inst., the latest one being exactly a fortnight old! As we mentioned in our last issue, a large powerful steamer left Hongkong for this port on the 6th, and offered to bring on the p.p.c. cards at the Kancho before taking passage. They were found locked up in one of the Chinese steward's cabins, whose billet will probably be vacant when the ship arrives at Hongkong. We hear the contraband goods smuggled themselves on board disguised as "con' girls."

It will, we think, be a source of extreme satisfaction to all interested, to hear it reported that a number of the opponents of the proposed Water Works have decided to abandon their position on the question, which, if true, will probably result in others following the lead.

Gov. Kuroki, who is still detained in Tokyo in connection with the affair, will not return until after the arrival of Count Yamagata Minister for Home Affairs, who is expected to arrive from Europe about the 16th prox.

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BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR NEW STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS.

IN THIS SEASONS DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES.

COMPRISING—

BRUSSELS CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, NATURAL UNDYED WOOL AND MOQUELLE CARPETS, LINOLEUM and FLOOR CLOTHS, BROCHE SILKS, SATIN, PLUS ES, and TAPESTRIES for COVERING FURNITURE, CRETONNES, REP., DAMASKS, TABLE COVERS, CURTAINS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, WHITE and COLORED QUILTS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, TOILET SETS, DINNER SETS, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, LAMPS, and a full assortment of all FURNISHING REQUISITES.

An early inspection of our SPACIOUS SHOW ROOMS is respectfully Solicited.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., OPERATING AS THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1889

[1212]

### THE EFFECTIVE USE OF JEWELS.

A woman who has a red face will not wear emeralds, even if an arbitrary man-milliner sends her home a dress that emeralds would embellish, remarks a writer in the *Contemporary Review*. Pity she cannot dress herself without such aid, for, alas! the face is not generally considered in the connection of eminent milliners, and we have observed cases where their views have been independent even of the figure!

A woman with a poor complexion does not improve it by pearls. These lovely and innocent ornaments really derive their chief lustre from a transparent skin, as they depend largely on reflected light. The iridescent colors on pearls attract notice to the whiteness of a white gown, but on an oil-colored ground they are decidedly unattractive. A woman whose face, however beautiful, takes on a greenish tint in the shadows should avoid rubies, tints in the shadows should avoid rubies, tints in the shadows should avoid rubies.

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### Announcements

#### THE

## HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR NEW STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS.

IN THIS SEASONS DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES.

COMPRISING—

BRUSSELS CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, NATURAL UNDYED WOOL AND MOQUELLE CARPETS, LINOLEUM and FLOOR CLOTHS, BROCHE SILKS, SATIN, PLUS ES, and TAPESTRIES for COVERING FURNITURE, CRETONNES, REP., DAMASKS, TABLE COVERS, CURTAINS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, WHITE and COLORED QUILTS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, TOILET SETS, DINNER SETS, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, LAMPS, and a full assortment of all FURNISHING REQUISITES.

An early inspection of our SPACIOUS SHOW ROOMS is respectfully Solicited.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., OPERATING AS THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1889

[1212]

### THE EFFECTIVE USE OF JEWELS.

A woman who has a red face will not wear emeralds, even if an arbitrary man-milliner sends her home a dress that emeralds would embellish, remarks a writer in the *Contemporary Review*. Pity she cannot dress herself without such aid, for, alas! the face is not generally considered in the connection of eminent milliners, and we have observed cases where their views have been independent even of the figure!

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